

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW ISOPOD OF THE GENUS *JÆROPSIS* FROM PATAGONIA.

By HARRIET RICHARDSON,

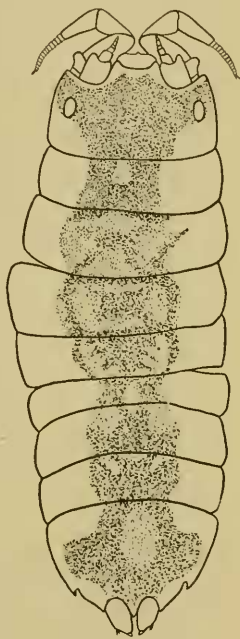
Collaborator, Division of Marine Invertebrates, U. S. National Museum.

A species of *Jæropsis*, heretofore undescribed, was collected by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer *Albatross* during its cruise off the east coast of Patagonia in 1888. The list of species in this genus now includes *Jæropsis brevicornis* Köhler,^a *J. marionis* Beddard,^b *J. curvicornis*^c (Nicolet),^d *J. lobata* Richardson,^e *J. dollfusi* Norman,^f *J. rathbunæ*^g Richardson, and the present species.

JÆROPSIS PATAGONIENSIS, new species.

Body oblong-ovate, about two and two-thirds times as long as wide. The lateral parts of the thoracic segments are yellow. Most of the head and most of the abdomen as well as the middle of the dorsal region of the thorax is colored reddish brown.

The head is wider than long and has the post-lateral angles rounded, the antero-lateral angles acute. The anterior margin is produced on either side of the median line in a small triangular process. In the concavity formed between the two is placed a small lobe, the anterior margin of which is produced in the middle in a small point. The eyes are placed about halfway between the anterior and the



JÆROPSIS PATAGONIENSIS.
× 14.

^a Ann. Sci. Nat., (6), XIX, 1885, p. 7.

^b Challenger Report, XVII, 1886, p. 20.

^c Stebbins has recently shown that *Jæropsis neo-zealandica* Chilton is a synonym of *Jæropsis curvicornis* (Nicolet). Ceylon Pearl Oyster Fisheries Report, Pt. 4, 1905, p. 51.

^d Historia de Chile, III, 1849, p. 263, pl. 3, fig. 10.

^e Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXI, 1899, p. 857.

^f Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (7), IV, 1899, p. 291, pl. 5, figs. 2-8.

^g Trans. Conn. Acad. Sci., XI, 1902, p. 298, pl. 40, figs. 53-55.

posterior margins of the head and a distance from the lateral margin equal to the width of one eye. The first pair of antennæ have the first article large; the second is about one-half as large as the first; the third is as long as the second, but narrower; the fourth is half as long as the third; the fifth is a little longer than the fourth; the sixth and seventh are subequal and only about half as long as the fifth. The second antennæ have the first article very short; the second is about three times longer than the first; the third is quite long, about three times longer than the second; the fourth and fifth are about equal in length and each is a little shorter than the third; the flagellum is composed of twelve articles. The antennæ are geniculate at the articulation of the third and fourth articles.

The first and fourth segments of the thorax are subequal in length; the second and third are subequal and are the longest; the fifth is the shortest; the sixth and seventh are subequal and are a little longer than the fourth but not quite as long as the third. The sides of the segments are almost straight and the epimera are not indicated.

The abdomen consists of a single segment. The posterior margin is deeply excavate on either side of an acute median point. The post-lateral angles are also acute. About one-third the distance from the post-lateral angles the sides of the abdomen are produced in a small, but pronounced tooth, just above a small excavation in the lateral margin. The uropoda are placed in the posterior excavations of the posterior margin, and consist of a large peduncle, about twice as long as wide, and a minute inner branch, tooth-like, and an outer branch, which in a dorsal view is apparent only as a bunch of hairs. In a ventral view the outer branch is placed in an excavation, is minute, and does not reach beyond the posterior margin of the peduncle.

The legs are all similar and terminate in biunguiculate dactyli.

Three specimens, all females, come from U. S. Bureau of Fisheries station 2770, east coast of Patagonia. They were collected by the steamer *Albatross* at a depth of 58 fathoms in gray sand and black specks.

Type.—Cat. No. 39240, U.S.N.M.